UNITED NATIONS

A

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL

A/47/345
21 August 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-seventh session
Item 63 (d) and (e) of the
provisional agenda*

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS TENTH SPECIAL SESSION

Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters

United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

Note by the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to the General Assembly the report of the Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research on the activities of the Institute (see annex I) and the report of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters in its capacity as Board of Trustees of the Institute (see annex II).

---

* A/47/150.

92-34333 3547d (E) 310892 020992

/...

ANNEX I

Report of the Director of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research on the activities of the Institute

CONTENTS

		Paragraphs	Page
I.	INTRODUCTION	1 - 5	4
II.	ORGANIZATION AND METHODS OF WORK	6 - 10	5
III.	ESTABLISHED ACTIVITIES	11 - 20	6
	A. UNIDIR Newsletter	11 - 13	6
	B. Fellowship and internship programme	14 - 15	6
	C. National concepts of security	16 - 18	6
	D. Computerized information and documentation database service	19 - 20	7
IV.	COMPLETED PROJECTS	21 - 30	8
	A. Disarmament: problems related to outer space	21	8
	B. Non-military aspects of security	22	8
	C. UNIDIR tenth anniversary public lecture series	23	8
	D. European security in the 1990s - south-east Europe	24	8
	E. Conference of Latin American and Caribbean Institutes	25	9
	F. Verification in disarmament	26	9
	G. International law, disarmament and security issues	27	9
	H. Regional approaches to disarmament, security and stability	28	10
	I. Conference of Asian and Pacific Institutes	29	10
	J. Nuclear disarmament issues	30	10

CONTENTS (continued)

		Paragraphs	Page
V.	PUBLICATIONS	31 - 33	10
VI.	CURRENT PROJECTS	34 - 45	12
	A. Confidence-building measures for maritime security	34	12
	B. International law, disarmament and security issues	35	13
	C. Economic aspects of disarmament	36 - 39	13
	D. Verification in disarmament	40	14
	E. Chemical weapons	41	14
	F. Strategic doctrines	42	14
	G. International security issues	43	15
	H. Disarmament: problems related to outer space	44	15
	I. Non-proliferation of weapons technology	45	15
VII.	EXTERNAL RELATIONS	46 - 47	16
VIII.	CONCLUSION	48 - 50	16

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR), which has been in existence since 1 October 1980, is an autonomous institution within the framework of the United Nations. The Institute was established by the General Assembly in its resolution 34/83 M of 11 December 1979 for the purpose of undertaking independent research on disarmament and related problems, particularly international security issues, working in close relationship with the Office for Disarmament Affairs.

2. The statute of UNIDIR was approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 39/148 H of 17 December 1984.

3. The statute provides that the Institute shall work on the basis of the provisions of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament (General Assembly resolution S-10/2 of 10 June 1978) and that it shall aim at:

(a) Providing the international community with more diversified and complete data on problems relating to international security, the armaments race and disarmament in all fields, particularly in the nuclear field, so as to facilitate progress, through negotiations, towards greater security for all States and towards the economic and social development of all peoples;

(b) Promoting informed participation by all States in disarmament efforts;

(c) Assisting ongoing negotiations on disarmament and continuing efforts to ensure greater international security at a progressively lower level of armaments, particularly nuclear armaments, by means of objective and factual studies and analyses;

(d) Carrying out more in-depth, forward-looking and long-term research on disarmament, so as to provide a general insight into the problems involved, and stimulating new initiatives for new negotiations.

4. The present report is submitted to the General Assembly in pursuance of paragraph 6 of its resolution 39/148 H, and paragraph 6 of its resolution 45/62 G of 4 December 1990, by which the Director is invited to report annually to the Assembly on the activities carried out by the Institute. a/ The present report is for the period July 1991 to June 1992.

5. An account of the activities of the Secretary-General's Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters, functioning in its capacity as the Board of Trustees of UNIDIR, is given in a separate report (see annex II to the present document).

II. ORGANIZATION AND METHODS OF WORK

6. UNIDIR has a very small staff, which, at present, in addition to the Director consists of a Deputy Director and two General Service staff. The Institute relies heavily on project-related short-term contracts to implement its research programme. This system of recruitment, which is geared to the research programme and designed on a project basis, permits recourse to and utilization of reputable expertise available both inside and outside the United Nations system. It has also contributed to the efforts of UNIDIR to promote multilateralism in its research, expanding its relations and contacts with other research institutes and individual experts from different regions of the world. Full use is being made of existing United Nations services to ensure coordination, economy and cost-effectiveness.

7. Within the approved research programme, the Institute hires the services of, or develops cooperation with, individual experts or research organizations for the implementation of the programme. It approaches those whom it considers qualified to be engaged in the respective research projects, determines the framework of the research and subsequently reviews the manuscript at the time of its finalization by the author before its publication and dissemination. Groups composed of persons known for their expertise and experience may be established to assist in carrying out research projects so that a multidisciplinary approach and various schools of thought can be taken into account.

8. In each UNIDIR publication the procedure followed in the implementation and finalization of the research project is stated to make it understood that, although conducted within the research programme of UNIDIR and on its initiative, the contents of the publication are the responsibility of the author. Nevertheless, without taking a position on the views expressed by the authors of its research publications, UNIDIR assumes responsibility for determining whether the research merits publication and dissemination.

9. Voluntary contributions from States and public and private organizations form the principal financing of the Institute's activities. A subvention towards meeting the cost of the Director and the staff of the Institute is provided from the regular budget of the United Nations, in conformity with the provisions of the statute of UNIDIR.

10. During the period under review, the following countries and institutions have either pledged or paid contributions to the Institute's Trust Fund, which are being utilized to finance the 1992 work programme of the Institute: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Cyprus, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, India, Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Malta, Myanmar, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, the Canadian Institute for International Peace and Security, the Ford Foundation and the International Peace Fund Association, Moscow. UNIDIR avails itself of the opportunity to express its gratitude to these countries and institutions for their contributions.

III. ESTABLISHED ACTIVITIES

A. UNIDIR Newsletter

11. The publication of the UNIDIR Newsletter was continued as a means of maintaining and developing cooperation among research institutes in the field of disarmament, international security and other related fields, and as a conduit for information to others.

12. During the period under review, three issues were published. The subject issues focused on naval and maritime issues (No. 3, September 1991); bilateral (United States-Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) issues (No. 4, December 1991) and the Conference on Disarmament (No. 1, April 1992). A special supplement in the December 1991 Newsletter was issued containing the UNIDIR tenth anniversary public lectures.

13. The three remaining issues for 1992 will be devoted to environmental aspects of disarmament, economic aspects of disarmament and possibly to a chemical weapons convention if a convention has been concluded by the end of the year.

B. Fellowship and internship programme

14. The Institute's regular fellowship programme enables scholars from developing countries to undertake research on disarmament in UNIDIR. The work of the visiting fellows continued to make an important contribution. During 1992, the visiting fellows of UNIDIR are: Mr. Mir Jafar Ghaemieh (Islamic Republic of Iran), Dr. Solomon M. Nkiwane (Zimbabwe) and Mr. Miguel Angel Guerrero Lechon (Mexico). A special contribution from Finland enabled UNIDIR to expand the programme and invite Mr. Kliava Ilgvars, of Latvia, to be a visiting fellow in 1992.

15. UNIDIR also welcomed several interns and research scholars from Finland, France, Germany, Romania, Spain, Sri Lanka, Switzerland and the United States of America.

C. National concepts of security

16. The project on national concepts of security of States has been a regular feature of the UNIDIR work programme for several years. The original intent was to publish a series of concise studies of 30 to 40 pages each, prepared by experts from the respective States and presenting the basic features of the security concepts of those States. Keeping within that format, UNIDIR has published, in chronological order, studies on the national concepts of security of Yugoslavia, Belgium, Austria, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United States of America and China.

17. Conducted in a systematic way, such a series can greatly promote the understanding of national policies and facilitate the appreciation of specific conduct by States in a more general context. It could also explain some of the difficulties encountered in the course of disarmament negotiations. A globally shared objective, such as general and complete disarmament under effective international control, is adapted in various ways to conform with diverse national security approaches, depending on each State's perceived security interests.

18. UNIDIR has now revised and expanded the format and structure of these monographs to ensure that they attain the objectives of the project without being entirely descriptive. Research reports on a number of countries are being undertaken with the cooperation of qualified authors who participated in a workshop organized by UNIDIR in 1989 to discuss research methodology and the different approaches to their tasks. Publications on New Zealand, Argentina and Sri Lanka have been issued in this series.

D. Computerized information and documentation database service

19. The computerized disarmament information and documentation database service has elaborated a special software programme for a research institute database. One of the first products of the research institute database is the publication of an updated and revised version of the 1982 UNIDIR publication "Repertory of Disarmament Research", which contains information on the activities (research projects, publications, etc.) of research institutes throughout the world. The database, which is being regularly updated, is also highly beneficial to UNIDIR efforts in maintaining and developing cooperation among research institutes and permits quick reference to ongoing activities in the field of disarmament research. It is envisaged, in coordiantion with the Office for Disarmament Affairs, gradually to expand the database so that it encompass some of the major issues of arms limitation and disarmament. This would be done on a step-by-stp basis, first with the gathering of bibliographical information, to be followed with the incorporation of actual texts of agreements and proposals. The issue of verification of arms limitation and disarmament agreements would be the first to be developed and would facilitate the implementation of the UNIDIR verification research programme.

20. The entire system has been designed in such a way that the expansion described above can be implemented through relatively minor changes (i.e. addition of software modules and bigger memory computers) in the present software and hardware configuration. It also envisages in the future the retrieval of documents and other information through an on-line service.

IV. COMPLETED PROJECTS

A. Disarmament: problems related to outer space

21. This is the third of the UNIDIR research projects in the area of the prevention of an arms race in outer space. It addresses the subject of international cooperation in the non-military uses of outer space and the international security implications of specific problems, such as environmental risks, problems of dual-purpose technology and the uses of satellite information. The project was carried out by a research consultant with the assistance of a group of experts.

B. Non-military aspects of security

22. Under this programme, a research report is in the process of publication, examining global issues, such as the complex links between military and non-military threats to security, and defining a methodological model of non-military aspects of security that could be used as a tool for the standard and comparative assessment of regional situations.

C. UNIDIR tenth anniversary public lecture series

23. On the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the Institute, a series of lectures were delivered at Geneva by eminent public figures, including then Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar. The texts of the lectures were published by UNIDIR as a supplement to the December 1991 UNIDIR Newsletter. In cooperation with the United Nations Environment Programme, a round table was also held under the aegis of the UNIDIR tenth anniversary public lecture series. The subject was "Disarmament, environment and development and their relevance to the least developed countries". A research paper on the subject was published as a contribution for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, June 1992.

D. European security in the 1990s - south-east Europe

24. Changes in East-West relations and political developments in Eastern Europe have fundamentally altered the parameters of European security discussions. Beyond the pan-European approach to security, subregional approaches are also relevant. An examination of specific issues in south-east Europe in the present context of European security was undertaken in the form of a conference conductd in cooperation with the Hellenic Foundation for Defense and Foreign Policy. The conference was conducted with academic specialists and policy makers from the countries in the region as well as a selected number of specialists from outside participating.

E. Conference of Latin American and Caribbean Institutes

25. In furtherance of its objective of fostering cooperation among research institutes, UNIDIR organized a conference of disarmament research institutes in Latin American and the Caribbean on the subject "Concepts of security and disarmament in Latin America and the Caribbean and the status of research". The Conference was held from 2 to 3 December 1991 in São Paulo, Brazil, with the cooperation of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the Instituto de Estudos Avançados of the University of São Paulo. Researchers, experts and academics from different countries in the region, and from the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as a limited number of specialists from outside the region participated. The proceedings of the Conference will be published as a research report.

F. Verification in disarmament

26. This programme involved the following:

(a) Follow-up of a project conducted during 1989 and 1990 aimed at elaborating a presentation of methods and practices concerning verification of the treaties and agreements currently in force. In phase II the objective was to establish the same kind of systematic analysis with regard to various verification negotiations and proposals. A research report has been published;

(b) Conclusion of a project on high technology, surveillance and verification of arms limitation and disarmament, the objective of which was to measure the impact of ongoing or foreseeable technological developments on the vertification process. The work was distributed among consultants selected by UNIDIR.

G. International law, disarmament and security issues

27. In the context of the United Nations Decade of International Law, the relationship of international law to disarmament is a relevant field for research. Unilateral measures for disarmament and security have been relatively neglected as an area of research, but it appears now that unilateral measures of States can play a positive and concrete role. Conducted with the participation of a restricted number of specialized experts, a seminar was held to (a) identify unilateral measures to be taken into consideration, and (b) define their nature and their political, legal and strategic consequences. The results of the seminar are being edited for publication as a research report.

H. Regional approaches to disarmament, security and stability

28. In the wake of the rapprochement between the United States and the former Soviet Union and the lessening of international tension, attention has been focused on achieving regional disarmament and security. The research project was undertaken with broad participation and helps to clarify the relationship between regional and universal approaches; examines initiatives of direct concern to all States in particular regions; places the discussion in its historical and geopolitical contexts and defines a regional concept of disarmament and arms limitation that will achieve the security and stability of all States on an equitable basis bearing in mind the specific characteristics of each region. This project complements the Institute's work on security of third world countries and the national security concept series.

I. Conference of Asian and Pacific Institutes

29. With the cooperation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China and the Chinese People's Association for Peace and Disarmament, UNIDIR held its Conference of Asian and Pacific Institutes, from 23 to 25 March 1992 in Beijing. The Conference discussed the following issues: (a) security and disarmament in Asia and the Pacific: development and perceptions; (b) security and disarmament: perspectives from the three subregions - North-East Asia, South Asia and South-East Asia and the Pacific; (c) security and disarmament: prospects and proposals; and (d) research, teaching and academic cooperation in Asia and the Pacific on questions of security and disarmament. It was attended by more than 40 experts, researchers and academics from different countries in the region. The proceedings will be published in the course of 1992.

J. Nuclear disarmament issues

30. Following the Fourth Review Conference of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and in anticipation of the conference in 1995 to consider the extension of the Treaty, this project is an update of an earlier report published by UNIDIR on the subject of the nuclear non-proliferation regime, taking into account relevant developments. It examines the likely issues that will determine the period for which the Treaty is to be extended and sets out the arguments for and against the Treaty.

V. PUBLICATIONS

31. The research reports produced by UNIDIR are intended for publication and wide dissemination through free distribution to diplomatic missions and the international research community and sales through the United Nations Sales Section and other outlets. In addition to research reports UNIDIR publishes research papers written by researchers within the UNIDIR programme of work. They are distributed in the same manner as the research reports. The third category of the publications programme of UNIDIR is the quarterly Newsletter.

32. Under arrangements concluded by UNIDIR, selected UNIDIR research reports are now published in English by commercial publishers and are available for purchase through their sales networks as well as through the United Nations Sales Section. A similar arrangement has been negotiated for the publication of UNIDIR research reports in French.

33. UNIDIR publications during the period under review are the following:

Research reports:

(a) The United Nations, Disarmament and Security: Evolution and Prospects, by Jayantha Dhanapala (ed.), 1991, 156 pp., United Nations publication, Sales No. GV.E.91.0.13;

(b) Nuclear Issues on the Agenda of the Conference on Disarmament, by Thomas Bernauer, November 1991, 109 pp., United Nations publication, Sales No. GV.E.91.0.16;

(c) Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space: A Guide to the Discussions in the Conference on Disarmament, by Péricles Gasparini Alves, 1991, 221 pp., United Nations publication, Sales No. GV.E.91.0.17;

(d) Disarmament Agreements and Negotiations - The Economic Dimension, by Serge Sur (ed.), 1991, 228 pp., Published for UNIDIR by Dartmouth Pubishing Company (United Kingdom), ISBN 1 85521 257 9, also published in French as: Dimensions économiques des négociations et accords sur le désarmement, by Serge Sur (ed.), November 1991, 212 pp., United Nations publication, Sales No. GV.F.91.0.18;

(e) National Security Concepts of States: Argentina, by Julio C. Carasales, 1992, 131 pp., United Nations publication, Sales No. GV.E.92.0.9;

(f) National Security Concepts of States: Sri Lanka, by Vernon Mendis, 1992, 205 pp., United Nations publication, Sales No. GV.E.92.0.12;

(g) Verification of Disarmament or Limitation of Armaments: Instruments, Negotiations, Proposals, by Serge Sur (ed.), 1992, 267 pp., United Nations publication, Sales No. GV.E.92.0.10. (French forthcoming);

(h) European Security in the 1990s: Problems of South-East Europe, Proceedings of the Rhodes Conferences, 6-7 September 1991, by Chantal de Jonge Oudraat (ed.)/La sécurité européenne dans les années 90: Problèmes de l'Europe du Sud-Est, Actes de la Conférence de Rhodes, 6-7 Septembre 1991, par Chantal de Jonge Oudraat (ed.), 1992, 219 pp., United Nations publication, Sales No. GV.E/F.92.0.14;

(i) Economic Adjustments after the Cold War, Strategies for Conversion, by Michael Renner, 1992, 264 pp., published for UNIDIR by Dartmouth Publishing Company (United Kingdom), ISBN 1 85521 259 5;

(j) Military Industrialization and Economic Development - Theory and Historical Case Studies, by Raimo Vayrynen, 1992, 121 pp., published for UNIDIR by Dartmouth Publishing Company (United Kingdom), ISBN 1 85521 286 2;

Research papers:

(k) Disarmament, Environment and Development and their Relevance to the Least Developed Countries, by Arthur H. Westing (ed.), Research Paper No. 10, November 1991, 108 pp., United Nations publication, Sales No. GV.E.91.0.19;

(l) The implications of IAEA Inspection under Security Council Resolution 687, by Eric Chauvistré, Research Paper No. 11, May 1991, 84 pp., United Nations publication, Sales No. GV.E.92.0.6;

(m) La résolution 687 (3 avril 1991) du Conseil de Sécurité dans l'affaire du Golfe: problèmes de rétablissement et de garantie de la paix, by Serge Sur, Research Paper No. 12, March 1992, 90 pp., United Nations publication, Sales No. GV.F.92.0.8. (English forthcoming);

UNIDIR Newsletters:

(n) UNIDIR Newsletter, vol. 4, No. 3, September 1991, Naval and Maritime Issues/Questions navales et maritimes, 52 pp.;

(o) UNIDIR Newsletter, vol. 4, No. 4, December 1991, Bilateral US-USSR Relations/Relations bilatérales Etats Unis-URSS, 52 pp.;

(p) UNIDIR Newsletter, Special Issue, UNIDIR Tenth Anniversary 1980-1990/Numero Hors Série, UNIDIR 10ème anniversaire 1980-1990, 24 pp.;

(q) UNIDIR Newsletter, vol. 5, No. 1, April 1992, The Conference on Disarmament/La Conférence du désarmement, 63 pp.

VI. CURRENT PROJECTS

A. Confidence-building measures for maritime security

34. This research project focuses exclusively on confidence-building measures for maritime security. It analyses existing agreements and the record of international discussions on the subject and aims at assisting in the investigation of what confidence-building measures are likely to become negotiable in the foreseeable future and their relationship to the law of the sea and to arms limitation and disarmament. The results of two seminars on the subject organized in Denmark and Bulgaria by the Office for Disarmament Affairs are being taken into account. The last meeting of the group of expert researchers working on the project was held in May 1992 at Tunis with the kind cooperation of the Ministry of Defence of Tunisia.

B. International law, disarmament and security issues

35. Two new projects are being carried out under this subprogramme:

(a) Disarmament Regimes: Lessons of the XXth Century Peace and Post War Treaties. This project looks into the issue of disarmament as it has been addressed in the context of peace treaties and agreements related to the cessation of hostilities. A systematic analysis of the disarmament clauses and the mechanisms of verification of the relevant treaties, as well as their application and practice, will allow for lessons to be drawn for current and future negotiations;

(b) Disarmament treaties: compliance and enforcement. This second project is a follow-up to the work of UNIDIR on verification. It will consider situations where non-compliance could be established and analyse the options given to parties to a treaty in such situations. The research project, which will focus on treaties in force, will examine the nature of possible violations, their gravity, their consequences mainly in terms of security and establish, on that basis, reactions or sanctions that appear more appropriate. It will also lead to suggestions and proposals on the application and fulfilment of diarmament treaties.

C. Economic aspects of disarmament

36. In paragraph 7 of its resolution 45/62 G, the General Assembly requested UNIDIR "to prepare, with the assistance of independent experts, a research report on the economic aspects of disarmament" to be submitted through the Secretary-General to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session. The project was begun in 1991 with a consultant and a group of eight experts, the costs being shared between the regular budget of the United Nations and voluntary contributions.

37. It is necessary to analyse the economic impact of disarmament and, in this regard, to consider questions such as the following: What would be the consequences for the structure of military expenditure? What would be the costs of verification of compliance with the envisaged disarmament agreements? What would be the impact on civil and military industries? Which part of national budgets and national economic activity for military purposes could be reoriented to which type of activity? What would be the consequences for international trade, especially transfers of sensitive technology? What would be the impact on the development of particular States, notably developing countries?

38. Three different economic levels are being considered: the costs of disarmament at the micro-economic level of the firm and industry in terms of employment and research and development; at the macroeconomic level of the region and nation in terms of unemployment, inflation and the balance of payments; and at the international level in terms of patterns of trade, capital movements, and development assistance.

39. To answer such questions, one could construct different models that are based on alternative working hypotheses. Short-, medium- and long-term prospects are being considered in this context, and the analysis will focus especially on periods of transition. A comparison between States with different size and types of armaments industries, with different levels of development, and different socio-economic systems will also be necessary. As to the latter, the analysis will pay attention to economic systems that are, at a time when disarmament takes place, in a transitional phase. The report will be available at the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly.

D. Verification in disarmament

40. The research project on international organizations, monitoring and verification in the field of disarmament and international security will continue. The proposed report will examine a variety of existing and proposed international disarmament verification organizations, be they of a bilateral, regional, global unifunctional, multifunctional or omnifunctional nature. The report will examine proposals emanating from both Governments and the academic community.

E. Chemical weapons

41. In view of the importance of the question of chemical weapons to the international community, UNIDIR continues its research efforts in this area. In particular, the project will analyse whether there exists interdependence of States in the field of chemical armaments and disarmament and whether interdependence is a condition for international cooperation in this context. The project will further identify favourable factors and obstacles to chemical disarmament and will provide a framework for considering future developments and proposals.

F. Strategic doctrines

42. Following the transformation of the East-West division, the dramatic political changes in Europe and the new disarmament agreements that have been reached, there has been a radical rethinking of established strategic doctrines based on obsolete perceptions. In order to carry out a rigorous analysis of new emerging concepts and their feasibility as strategic doctrines enhancing common security and to expand discussions to a global scale, UNIDIR will convene a symposium of policy makers, military experts, diplomats and academics from different countries. The proceedings of the meeting will be published.

G. International security issues

43. Two activities are being carried out under this subprogramme:

(a) The security of small States: The special security problems of States with small populations and areas have been acknowledged to be quite distinct. This research project will examine the special vulnerabilities of small States and thereafter attempt to develop relevant concepts of security for them. The research will be comparative in character and will also begin with a definition and classification of small States and the threats to their security;

(b) European security in the 1990s: new challenges and perspectives: A pan-European security process seems to have been set in motion, particularly after the signature, in November 1990, of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe and the Charter of Paris. Nevertheless, new challenges are arising. This research project will evaluate the prospects for European security; analyse the different types of security problems; examine the means at the disposal of the European States to deal with these problems, both at the internal, inter-State, and international levels; and develop ideas and suggestions as to how existing mechanisms may be used, strengthened and/or improved.

H. Disarmament: problems related to outer space

44. This project will devote particular attention to a thorough analysis of the implications that access to military space technology may have on arms limitation and disarmament in the context of measures to improve international security. The research will focus on three important and distinct aspects of space issues, namely the spread of launcher technology; access to reconnaissance/navigation satellites and other space military support applications; and the development of space weapons. It will also examine the feasibility for new legal principles and institutional arrangements that may further contribute to international security, such as the possible roles that monitoring and verification can play as stabilizing elements of security.

I. Non-proliferation of weapons technology

45. Mechanisms such as export control and non-proliferation regimes, and suppliers' guidelines will be examined under this new project, as well as the possibility of arriving at multilateral agreements as a more binding arrangement. The project will take into account the technological revolution and the unstoppable spread of information in addition to the political factors involved.

VII. EXTERNAL RELATIONS

46. UNIDIR has continued to maintain close cooperation with the Office for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat, ensuring complementarity and coordination. It also continues to cooperate with other organizations and bodies in the United Nations system working in the field of disarmament and international security.

47. Several aspects of the Institute's activities have contributed to the development of relations with other research institutes, such as the hiring of services of institutes for implementing the research programme and the publication of the quarterly Newsletter. The Director and Deputy Director accepted invitations to speak at universities and institutes with which UNIDIR has links. UNIDIR staff members have contributed articles to international journals on disarmament issues. A number of visitors from Governments, organizations and institutes were also welcomed at UNIDIR with some of them participating in UNIDIR staff seminars. UNIDIR continues to cooperate with the Geneva International Peace Research Institute in the organization of its annual course of lectures.

VIII. CONCLUSION

48. UNIDIR gratefully acknowledges the administrative and other support received from the United Nations in New York and the United Nations Office at Geneva in terms of article IX of the statute of UNIDIR.

49. The UNIDIR fund-raising campaign continues to be pursued vigorously, especially with public and private foundations. However, the financial stability of the Institute is best achieved through the creation of an endowment fund. In these circumstances, the continued receipt of a subvention from the regular budget of the United Nations in accordance with article VII of the statute of UNIDIR is vital. The mixed nature of the funding of the Institute envisaged in the statute is also a means of guaranteeing the essentially independent and autonomous character of UNIDIR while increased and more reliable flows of resources will ensure its steady growth.

50. The Institute continues to implement its mandate as contained in its statute.

Notes

a/ For previous reports on the activities of the Institute, see A/38/475, annex; A/39/553, annex; A/40/725, annex; A/41/676, annex; A/42/607, annex; A/43/687, annex; A/44/421, annex; A/45/392, annex and A/46/334, annex.

ANNEX II

Report of the Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters in its capacity as Board of Trustees of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

CONTENTS

		Paragraphs	Page
I.	REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR ON THE WORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR DISARMAMENT RESEARCH	1 - 4	18
II.	PROPOSED ANNUAL BUDGET FOR 1993	5 - 10	18
III.	WORK PROGRAMME FOR 1993	11 - 12	21
IV.	APPOINTMENT OF A NEW DIRECTOR	13 - 17	24

I. REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR ON THE WORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS INSTITUTE FOR DISARMAMENT RESEARCH

1. In accordance with the provisions of article IV, paragraph 2 (i), of the statute of UNIDIR, the Director reported to the Board on the Institute's activities and the execution of the work programme.

2. The Board approved the Director's report for submission to the General Assembly (see annex I of the present document). The Board, acknowledging the Director's desire to resume his duties with the Sri Lankan Foreign Service, extended its special appreciation to him for five years of highly competent, judicious and dedicated work at the helm of the Institute. The Board expressed the unanimous view that the able and thoughtful manner in which the Director of UNIDIR and led the Institute had helped to elevate the Institute to a respectable position in international research in the field of disarmament. The Board also conferred particular recognition to the high level of professionalism and dedication displayed by the staff of UNIDIR.

3. Members were particularly appreciative of the vigorous fund-raising efforts of the Director which had doubled the amount of contributions in convertible currency and broadened the base of financial support for the Institute, increasing the number of donor Governments from 6 to 24 and including, in the period under review, three private organizations. At the same time, the increasing difficulty in guaranteeing the financial viability of UNIDIR was recognized and, in this connection, the Board expressed the view that the annual subvention from the regular budget of the United Nations would continue to be needed in order to assure the independence of the Institute.

4. Strong concern was voiced by the Board in connection with a report on the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) contained in a note by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly dated 30 September 1991 (A/46/482) and its possible impact on the status of UNIDIR. The Board wishes to affirm its strong opposition to any proposals which may compromise the continuing existence of UNIDIR as an autonomous research institute. In the view of the Board, UNIDIR has its own universe of responsibility and particularly now when it enjoys widespread respect and support by the international community, any attempts to merge it with other institutions might seriously interfere with the Institute's ability to generate appropriate funding for its projects and to carry out its mandate as effectively as it has done.

II. PROPOSED ANNUAL BUDGET FOR 1993

5. The Board considered the proposed annual budget for the Institute for 1993. It had before it a draft programme of work and proposed budget estimates and the comments made by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions on the draft.

6. The Board was informed that, as at 29 May 1992, the estimated assured income from voluntary contributions was as follows:

Contributors	Status	Amount in local currency	Amount in United States dollars
A. Governments			
1. Contributions received			
Greece	Received		7 000
Jamaica*	Received		500
Myanmar	Received		1 500
Spain	Received		19 400
Sri Lanka	Received		3 000
Total			31 400
2. Pledged contributions			
China	Pledged		10 000
France	Pledged		302 500
New Zealand	Pledged	$NZ 7 500**	4 100
Norway	Pledged		50 000
Switzerland	Pledged	SwF 100,000**	65 800
Total			432 400
Subtotal A			463 800
B. Public donations			
Ford Foundation	Pledged		74 000
United States Institute of Peace*	Pledged		30 000
Subtotal B			104 000
Total 1993 estimated income from voluntary sources			567 800

* New donor.

** Based on monthly operational rate of exchange for the month of May 1992 ($NZ 1.82 = US$ 1 and SwF 1.52 = US$ 1).

7. The Board noted that a non-recurrent provision of $440,000 representing the United Nations subvention to UNIDIR for the 1992-1993 biennium had been approved by the General Assembly in section V, paragraph 1, of its resolution 46/185 C. The purpose of the subvention is set out in article VII, paragraph 2, of the statute of the Institute:

> "A subvention towards meeting the costs of the Director and the staff of the Institute may be provided from the regular budget of the United Nations. The actual amount ... may be less than, but shall not exceed, an amount equivalent to one half of the assured income of the Institute from voluntary sources in respect of the year for which a subvention is being requested."

8. In line with the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions that, notwithstanding the approval by the General Assembly, a formal request for a subvention in 1993 would have to be made to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session, the Board wishes to recommend a subvention of $220,000 from the regular budget of the United Nations for 1993. This sum, unchanged since 1990, will amount to just over 51 per cent of the estimated costs of the staff concerned and will be $64,000 below the maximum amount of $284,000 that could be requested under the terms of the statute.

9. Subject to the General Assembly's approval of the proposed subvention, the total estimated funds available to UNIDIR is 1993 would be $946,300, including the Fund Balance of $122,500 estimated to be available as at 31 December 1992.

10. The estimated total resource requirements for 1993 (all convertible currency) are summarized as follows:

Resource requirements	1993 estimates (United States dollars)
A. Direct programme and administrative costs	
Temporary assistance for meetings	-
Consultants' fees and travel	94 100
Ad hoc expert groups	50 000
Salaries and related staff costs	428 300
Personal service contracts	148 800
Fellowship programme (stipend)	30 000
Official travel of staff	29 500
Travel of Fellows	8 000
External printing and binding	10 000
Rental and maintenance of equipment	3 500

Resource requirements	1993 estimates (United States dollars)
Supplies and materials	4 300
Acquisition of office equipment	15 000
Subtotal A	821 500
B. Programme support costs (5 per cent of total A, less United Nations subvention and expenditure in non-convertible currencies)	30 100
Total estimated expenditure (A + B)	851 600
C. Operating cash reserve (15 per cent of total A and B, less United Nations subvention and expenditure in non-convertible currencies)	94 700
Grand total A + B + C	946 300

III. WORK PROGRAMME FOR 1993

11. At its twenty-third session, the Board discussed and approved the following work programme:

(a) Subprogramme 1: National security concepts. This is an ongoing project involving a series of research reports on national concepts of security of individual States, including national approaches to disarmament.

(b) Subprogramme 2: UNIDIR fellowship programme. The short-term fellowships programme for research scholars from developing countries will continue. Three fellowships are envisaged for 1993.

(c) Subprogramme 3: Computerized information and documentation database service. The special software programme for a research institute database elaborated by UNIDIR in 1990 is being regularly updated and expanded. It is planned to expand the database further, on a step-by-step basis, so that it encompasses some of the major issues of arms limitation and disarmament. The first issue to be developed in this connection would be verification of arms limitation and disarmament agreements so as to facilitate the implementation of the UNIDIR research programme in this area.

(d) Subprogramme 4: Maintenance and development of cooperation with and among research institutes. Two activities will be carried out under this subprogramme:

(i) The publication of the quarterly Newsletter of UNIDIR will continue as a means of developing, enhancing and institutionalizing relations with research institutes and individual experts while at the same time facilitating access by a number of States, particularly developing ones, to existing information on disarmament.

(ii) In furtherance of its objective of fostering cooperation among research institutes, UNIDIR plans to hold the fourth of its regional conferences of research institutes in the region of the Middle East. The conference will discuss perceptions and concepts of security and approaches to disarmament in the region, as well as the status of current research in the area and the modalities for enhanced cooperation among institutes. Researchers, experts and academics from different countries in the Middle East and a limited number of specialists from outside the region will participate. The papers presented at the conference and a summary of the discussions will be published.

(e) Subprogramme 5: Verification in disarmament. Two activities will be carried out under this subprogramme:

(i) The research project on international organizations, monitoring and verification in the field of disarmament and international security will continue. The proposed report will examine and evaluate a variety of existing and proposed international disarmament verification organizations, be they of a bilateral, regional, global, unifunctional, multifunctional or omnifunctional nature. The report will examine proposals emanating from both Governments and the academic community.

(ii) A new research project entitled "High technology ground-to-space tracking: technical means and economic implications" would complement the series of UNIDIR research reports on high technology for monitoring and verification. The project would be aimed at establishing a technical evaluation of the present and future status of ground-to-space tracking systems. It will take into account proposals tabled on different international forums and it will provide an up-to-date analysis of the technical and financial implications of applying ground-based tracking systems for the management of different crises and the monitoring and verification of agreements related to outer space.

(f) Subprogramme 6: International law, disarmament and security issues. This project deals with the problems of compliance with, and enforcement of, disarmament treaties. It is a logical follow-up to the work of UNIDIR on verification. It will consider situations where non-compliance

could be established and analyse the options open to parties to a treaty in such situations. The research project will examine the nature of possible violations, their gravity, their consequences mainly in terms of security and establish, on that basis, reactions or sanctions which appear more appropriate. It will also lead to suggestions and proposals on the application and fulfilment of disarmament treaties.

(g) Subprogramme 7: International security issues. Two activities are envisaged under this subprogramme:

(i) The special security problems of States with small populations and areas have been acknowledged to be quite distinct. This research project will examine the special vulnerabilities of small States and thereafter attempt to evaluate and develop relevant concepts of security for them. The research will be comparative in character and would also begin with a definition and classification of small States and the threats to their security.

(ii) New challenges are arising for European security. This research project will evaluate the prospects for pan-European security, analyse the different types of security problems, examine the means at the disposal of the European States to deal with these problems, both at the internal, interstate and international levels, and develop ideas and suggestions as to how existing mechanisms may be used, strengthened and/or improved.

(h) Subprogramme 8: Disarmament: problems related to outer space. This project will devote particular attention to a thorough analysis of the implications that expansion of the "space club" and access to military space technology may have on arms limitation and disarmament in the context of measures to improve international security. The research will focus on three important and distinct aspects of space issues, namely, the spread of launcher technology; access to reconnaissance/navigation satellites and other space military support applications; and the development of space weapons. It will also examine the feasibility for new legal principles and institutional arrangements that may further contribute to international security, such as the possible roles that monitoring and verification can play as stabilizing elements of security.

(i) Subprogramme 9: Non-proliferation of weapons technology. Mechanisms such as expert control and non-proliferation regimes, and suppliers' guidelines will be examined under this project, as well as the possibility of arriving at multilateral agreements as a more binding arrangement. The project will take into account the technological revolution and the unstoppable spread of information in addition to the political factors involved.

12. The Board recommended that, in formulating the proposed programme of work for consideration by the Board, the new Director of UNIDIR should endeavour, to the extent possible, to adapt the programme to current circumstances and

bring it more up to date with the present state of affairs in the area of security, arms control and disarmament brought about by recent dramatic changes in international relations.

IV. APPOINTMENT OF A NEW DIRECTOR

13. As noted by the Board of Trustees at its session in 1991, the Director of UNIDIR had expressed the wish to leave the Institute at the end of June 1992 to resume his functions with the Sri Lankan Foreign Service. a/

14. Article IV, paragraph 1, of the statute of UNIDIR reads as follows:

> "The Director shall be appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, after consultations with the Board."

15. Accordingly, the Board was required at its twenty-third session to address the matter of a new Director of UNIDIR. In this connection, the Chairman suggested that, in order to facilitate the process, informal consultations be carried out before the Board met in executive session. He requested four members to act as "focal points" for the informal consultations, namely, Minister Martin Chungong Ayafor, Ambassador Marcos Castrioto de Azambuja, Mr. J. Soedjati Djiwandono and Professor Joseph S. Nye, Jr.

16. The Board then considered, in executive session, the four candidates whose biographical data had been received and circulated in advance to the members. It was the view of the Board that the high calibre of the candidates attested to the distinguished professional reputation enjoyed by UNIDIR in the international community.

17. It was agreed by the Board that the results of their consultations in executive session should be communicated to the Secretary-General in a personal letter from the Chairman.

Notes

a/ A/46/334, annex II, para. 11.